

# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD.

ALFRED L. PRICE  
AND  
DAVID FULTON  
PROPRIETORS.

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## TERMS

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Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. Yearly standing advertisements will be inserted at \$10 per square. All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid. OFFICE on the south east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

A. L. PRICE, Printer.

**BALENTINE**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Neatly executed and with dispatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

**CORNELIUS MYERS,**  
Manufacturer and Dealer in  
**HATS AND CAPS.**

Wholesale and Retail,  
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

**GEORGE W. DAVIS,**  
Commission and Forwarding  
**MERCHANT,**

LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

**WILLIAM COOKE,**  
Receiving and Forwarding Agent,  
AND  
General Commission Merchant,

Next door North of the New Custom-house,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**GILLESPIE & ROBESON,**  
**AGENTS**

For the sale of Plaster, Lumber, and all  
other kinds of Produce. 1-1f

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Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,  
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Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends  
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Wholesale & Retail Druggist,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**JOHN HALL,**  
Commission Merchant,  
Second brick building on Water, South of Mul-  
berry Street, up stairs.

**LIST OF BLANKS**  
ON HAND, and for sale at the  
JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs  
do do Subpoenas  
do do Fi. Fas.  
County Court Scire Facias  
Apprentices Indentures  
Letters of Administrators  
Jury's Tickets  
Peace warrants  
Constable's bonds  
Notes of hand  
Checks, Cape Fear Bank  
do Branch Bank of the  
State  
Notes, negotiable at bank  
Inspector's Certificates  
Certificates of Justices attending Court  
Shipping Papers  
Any blank wanted and not on hand will be  
printed with the utmost despatch.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and  
all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other  
work in the printing line would do well to give us  
a call, or send in their orders. We are determin-  
ed to execute our work well and at the cheapest  
rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.  
S. E. cor. Princess & Front-sts.,  
One door above the Hanover House.

**NOTICE.**  
A Carriage & Horse will be kept in  
readiness at the HAVER HOUSE, to  
convey passengers to and from the Rail Road and  
Steamboat, and will also be let to parties of pleas-  
ure, families, &c. JOHN CHRISTIAN.  
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 23, 1844.—16-1f

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
Per Sch. J. D. JONES,  
50 PLOUGHS, No. 1 & 11,  
200 Shares and Mouldboards,  
20 Boxes pale soap,  
10 do. John Elder's Tobacco,  
20 Bbls. Canal Flour,  
20 Half do do.

For sale by JAS. I. BRYAN.  
Feb'y 7th, 1845.—12-1f

**FOR SALE,**  
**TWO TROTTER HORSES.**  
These Horses are both fine travellers, and either  
of them will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

Also,  
One light Northern built Sulky and  
Harness; one Family Close  
Carriage and Harness,  
& one Pedlar's Wag-  
gon and Harness.

For further information, apply at the  
JOURNAL OFFICE.  
April 11.—130

**LOST.**  
ON the 21st inst., a POCKET BOOK con-  
taining \$50 in cash, and several notes of  
hand. One note on Edward Smith, for \$250, one  
on Amos Thomas for \$75, and several other notes  
not recollecting. A liberal reward will be paid by  
the subscriber for the recovery of said Pocket Book  
and its contents.  
MILES COSTIN.  
(28-1f)

March 28, 1845

To Physicians and Country Merchants!

**DRUGS, MEDICINES,**

**CHEMICALS,**

**SHOP FURNITURE,**

**INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c. &c.,**

At 25 per cent on Northern Prices.

The Subscriber has received  
his summer stock of **Medicines,**  
&c., and is now prepared to put up  
orders from Physicians and country  
Merchants, at 25 per cent. on invoice prices.

The above stock has been carefully selected, and  
every article is warranted of first quality. Amongst  
his assortment will be found

250 gr. Sulph. Quinine  
250 doz. fresh Seltzer Powders  
20 lbs. English and American Calomel  
English Blue, Mass. Sulph. Morphine, &c. &c.

With every article necessary for the most extensive  
practice.

The following Patent Medicines have just been  
received:—

Sand's Sarsaparilla and Tetter remedy,  
Chesnut's Balsam,  
Swayne's and Indian Panacea  
Leidy's Blood Pills and Sarsaparilla  
Rowland's Tonic Mixture  
Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry  
Taylor's Balsam Liverwort  
Jayne's Expectorant, & Hair Tonic &c.

Also, White Lead, Paint and White-wash  
Brushes, and Oil.

Prompt attention paid to all orders from the  
country.

Those whose accounts are over six months  
standing will confer a favor by having them set-  
tled by the first of May next. WM. SHAW.  
Wilmington, April 4th, 1845. [29-3m]

**HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.**

It may truly be said, that no one has ever been  
so successful in compounding a medicine,  
which has done so much to relieve the human  
family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the  
invalid to health and comfort, as the *Tenacious* and  
*Proprietor* of that most deservedly popular family  
medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild  
Cherry, and none has been so generally patronized  
by the Profession and others, both in this country  
and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great  
an effort in the short space of six or seven years,  
to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting  
up nostrums of various kinds, by various individ-  
uals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and as  
much of the name of the original preparation as  
will screen them from the lash of the law, and one  
of the impostors who puts out the common pan-  
egyric of the shops and calls it the Balsam of Wild  
Cherry, has had the impudence to caution the pub-  
lic against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's  
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing  
so much good in the world.

**Beware of such impostors.**

And purchase none but the original and only genu-  
ine article as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is  
the only one compounded by a regular Physician,  
and arose from many years' close attention to the  
practice of the profession, and which led to this  
great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands  
of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success  
of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry  
for the cure of consumption, coughs, colds,  
spitting blood, liver complaint, tickling or rising  
in the throat, nervous debility, weakness of voice,  
palpitation or disease of the heart, pain in the side  
or breast, broken constitution from various causes,  
the abuse of calomel &c., bronchitis, asthma, whoop-  
ing cough, &c., were declared to the world years  
before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came  
out. The most skeptical may satisfy themselves  
as to the truth of the above, by a little enquiry in  
Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only  
by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to  
N. W. corner of 8th and Race streets, Philad'a.

The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild  
Cherry have been sold out, and the pri-  
ors are obliged to resort to falsehood and stratagem to make  
their own out of it. The genuine article is put up  
in plain style in square bottles covered with a blue  
wrapper, with a yellow label with the proprietor's  
signature attached. To get the genuine in Wil-  
mington, you must go to the only appointed agent,  
WM. SHAW.

The public are requested to remember that  
it is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild  
Cherry, that has been so repeatedly performing  
such marvellous cures of diseases which have baffled  
the skill of the profession and set at defiance  
the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which  
are daily pulped through the organs of the press.  
Therefore ask for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup  
of Wild Cherry, and purchase no other.

April 11th, 1845.

**Hats! Hats! Hats! Hats!**

HE subscriber has just returned from the  
North with a handsome assortment of spring  
and summer Goods,

CONSISTING OF  
*Papama, Mens', Boys' and Infants' Leg-  
horn and Paha Leaf HATS,*

of every style and quality; also the Spring style of  
mens' and boys' CAPS. Ladies' Riding caps,  
latest styles and a general assortment of mens' and  
boys' fur, silk, and wool HATS, which I will sell  
at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash.

In addition to the above, I have just received  
per schooners Jonas Smith, and J. D. Jones, the  
*Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats.*

Those in want of a genteel article are invited to call  
and examine them.

**A L S O.**  
*A New Style of Boys' Hats.*

Just received and for sale by  
C. MYERS, Fashionable Hatter,  
Market st., Wilmington. 27-1f

**New Boarding House.**

THE SUBSCRIBER would respect-  
fully inform his friends and the public,  
that he has opened a *Boarding House*  
at the well known stand formerly occu-  
pied by W. R. Larkins, on Market-street. He  
would take occasion to state, that he has fitted up  
the house in the very best style, and that his table  
will be as good as any other house of the kind in  
Wilmington. His terms will be moderate, and he  
promises to spare no pains in making those  
comfortable who may be pleased to favor him with  
their patronage.  
N. F. BOURDEAUX.  
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1845. 18-1f

**FLOUR.**  
100 barrels fine and superfine, for sale by  
G. W. DAVIS.

Feb'y 21.—[23]

Col. Pardon Jones's Letter.

SHADY GROVE, BAY STATE,  
March the 16th, 1845.

To the Editor of the *Picayune*, Esq.

MY DEAR FRIEND—I and Captain Pot-  
ter arrived to this place last night, just ar-  
ter sun-down, after one of the most perry-  
lus see vices in the skuner that brought  
up a load of melasses for my old friend,  
that ever you read on since Christofer Col-  
umbus first discovered the Falls of Niaga-  
ra. The citizens of Dead Cow Brook  
held a meetin here, 'bout three munces ago,  
to consider the state of the Union, and the  
dangers that hung over it, and appointed a  
committee of eleven, to write a letter to I  
and Captin Potter, invitin on us to come  
here by express mail; I take command  
of my old regiment, and the Captin to  
give good advice. The same day we got  
the letter we packed up, not stoppin to  
have our dirty shirts washed, and when  
we got to New Orleans, Capt. Sy Smith,  
of the skuner *Swiftfoot*, advised us to go  
with him, round to Boston, on his vessel.  
He said the express mail had got into such  
a habit of never failing to fail, that we  
might as likely as not be three munces on  
the way; but he could take us round in  
forty days, and would't charge us but  
half price, seein that he had the Captin's  
melasses aboard; so we set sail from New  
Orleans, just sixty days ago, day afore  
yesterday, and got into Boston yesterday  
mornin! We was't in no danger of be-  
in shipwrecked nor nothing of that sort, but  
we got out of provisions, and had't nothin  
to 'tain life for the last six days but the  
cago, which was sweet potatoes and me-  
lasses! The potatoes was good 'nuff, but  
the melasses had jest got cleverly to work-  
in, when we begin to eat it, and as soon as  
we got it down our stomachs, it worked  
wuss then ever, and both on us is fallen  
away a good deal. Sy Smith made us  
pay sixty dollars apiece, passage money,  
yesterday, arter we got into port! 'Why,'  
says I, 'didn't you promise to take us for  
half price?' 'Yes,' said he, 'but my full  
price is a hundred and twenty dollars a  
piece, so fork over the rino, old fellers; if  
you don't I'll jest take you up afore a Jus-  
tice!' We told him, but it was cussed  
hard, I can tell you. I never had my feel-  
ings hurt so bad in my life.

We found the patriotic citizens of Dead  
Cow Brook in dreadful commotion. Simon  
Spalding has got one hundred and twenty-  
one sogers in artillery company, all on 'em  
trained fast rate. There aint one on 'em  
but what dats to go right up within four  
foot of the cannon and tetch it off with the  
tongs! They're the ra'el stuff. You've  
heard, I s'pec, that the old Bay State is a  
going to try to set up for herself, in behalf  
of the niggers? Well, this artillery com-  
pany (the same that saved Rhode Island  
when she wanted to commit suicide) is de-  
termined to keep this State from goin off  
and leavin the Union. All the rest of my  
rigiment has gone over to the enemy. We  
don't know, yet, which road the enemy  
means to take, to get out of the Union,  
whether to Canada, Bermudy, or to Eng-  
land, though we rather guess 'twill be  
to England, for they've ben lookin that  
way mighty longin, now goin on some  
time. We shall keep a keen eye on the  
packet ships, and plenty of sogers on the  
railroads, so 'twill be puffy hard for the  
old Bay State to get off without our know-  
in on't. When we got out of the railroad  
last night, in Dead Cow Brook, we found  
as much as three hundred people there, all  
true blooded Unionists, holdin a meetin.  
Seeh a hollerin and pullin off of hats as  
there was when they found out that I'n the  
Captin had arriv. I guess you never see.  
I started to get up on top of a railroad car,  
to make a speech, but Captin Potter got  
hold of my coat tail and yanked me down,  
and clambered up himself. Grashus grun-  
ter! how they holler'd when they see the  
old man's wig rise up over the ear! I  
don't wonder he felt like speakin, and he  
did speak, in, fast rate. He begin to cry  
a little, when he fust looked round at his  
neighbors and frinds, but 'twasn't long a-  
fore he begun.

'Frinds and feller cuntrymen!' said he,  
raising up both hands, 'God bless the hull  
biling on ye! [Here he had to wait for 'em  
to hurraw.] I and Curnel Pardon Jones  
has come to save the good old Bay State  
from disgracin herself and running off in a  
huff! The Bay State shan't go, feller  
cuntrymen, and leave this glorious Union;  
if she does go, she shall walk over my  
dead corpse fust! [Here the old Captin  
put his fists on both sides of his heart,  
pucker'd up his mouth, stuck his head  
forrard, and made his eyes stick out like  
two pealed onions in a seller-wag.] Yes,  
over my dead corpse! What! the land of  
Bunker Hill—the land of Lexington—the  
land of the Pilgrim Rock—the descendents  
of them hero fathers that fit, bled and died  
the fust and last, to save, firm and estab-  
lish this glorious Union—the fust to  
run off and leave it!! What is the Bay State  
mad about?—Cause Texas is annexed!—  
What hurt will that do her? None. What  
will do her people good—'twill make

'em rich, in the way of trade. But she's  
made 'cause the niggers won't be abolish-  
ed so soon if we get Texas, so she thinks.  
Some folks thinks they'll be abolished soon-  
er with Texas than without it; but one  
thing is carin, and that is, if we get Tex-  
as, the niggers will have more warm cli-  
mate to live in then they have now, and  
will live more comfortable. They don't  
bring no more new niggers from Guinny  
to this country, as they du to the *English*  
*islands*, so that the niggers we've already  
got can't increase no faster than Natur will  
let 'em, and if we can make 'em more com-  
fortable with Texas, and can make the  
Bay State folks rich, we'd ought to have it,  
and we will have it! [The railroad in-  
jine rung its bell to start, but the old man  
didn't mind it.] Feller cuntrymen, I'm  
for the Union, now and forever; united  
we stand—divided we —"

Just then the railroad started off sudden-  
ly, and twitched the old man head over  
heels clean off the ear! When he came  
down he hit his head right into Uncle He-  
zekiah Spaldin's big paunch, and they  
both fell down together, nary one on 'em  
warn't hurt much, and the people ketch'd  
the Captin up and carried him off on their  
shoulders to the meetin-house, hurrawin  
ready to split their throats. Arter they  
got there they passed the followin resolu-  
tions:—

**Resolved**, That the Bay State is a fool  
and a madman, and that the Dead Cow  
Brook Artillery Company, under the gal-  
lant Curnel Jones and the brave Captin  
Simon Spaldin, will put her into a straight  
jacket.

**Resolved**, That not one man in ten in  
the Bay State is abberishunists; but that  
the whigs and dimmercrats is pretty near  
divided, and that the fannyticks has the  
balance of power, which places our office  
lovin legislators into a false position, and  
disgraces our State in the eyes of patriots.

**Resolved**, That we love our glorious  
Union, and will die rather then see it broke  
up.

**Resolved**, That the abberishunists of the  
traitors to their country and the allies of her  
enemies, and that every son of a gun on  
'em ort to be kivered with melasses and  
fethers, and sent to sea in wash tubs.

Captin Potter then got up and remark-  
ed that if the Unionists would put that last  
resolution into force, he'd furnish the melas-  
ses at cost, for cash down, and would h'p  
dob it on in the bargain; whereupon, it  
was unanimously

**Resolved**, That the abberishunists of the  
male gender shall be tarred and fethered  
with melasses, and shall be debarred the  
use of soap until they swear allegiance to  
this glorious Union.

The meetin then broke up with glorious  
enthusiasm and went hum. The folks is  
all well to Shady Grove, and send love.—  
Sister Ruth-in-law has got one baby and  
a pair of twins, all boys, and looks as if she  
would live in have as menny more. She  
is a smart gal, and so is Simon. I'll write  
agin if we have any outbrake.

Your hovin and kind friend,  
PARSON JONES, Curnel and so on.

From the Mirror.

**An Hour at the Old Playground.**

I sat an hour to-day, John,  
Beside the old brook stream—  
Where we were school boys in old time,  
When manhood was a dream;  
The brook is choked with fallen leaves  
The pond is dried away.  
I scarce believe that you would know  
The dear old place to-day.

The school-house is no more, John,  
Beneath our locust trees,  
The wild rose by the window side—  
No more waves in the breeze;  
The scattered stones look desolate,  
The sod they rested on  
Has been plowed up by stranger hands  
Since you and I were gone.

The chestnut tree is dead, John,  
And what is sadder now—  
The broken grapevine of our swing  
Hangs on the withered bough;  
I read our names upon the bark,  
And found the pebbles rare—  
Laid up beneath the hollow side,  
As we had piled them there.

Beneath the grass-grown bank, John,  
I looked for our old spring—  
That bubbled down the alder path;  
Three paces from the swing;  
The rushes grow upon the brink,  
The pool is black and bare,  
And not a foot, this many a day,  
It seems, has trodden there.

I took the old blind road, John,  
That wandered up the hill,  
'Tis darker than it used to be,  
And seems so lone and still;  
The birds sing yet upon the boughs—  
And hear the sweet grapes hung,  
But not a voice of human kind,  
Where all our voices rung.

I sat me on the fence, John,  
That lies as in old time,  
The same half panel in the path,  
We used so oft to climb,  
And thought how o'er the bars of life,  
Our playmates had past on,  
And left me counting on this spot  
The faces that are gone.

They who will abandon a friend for one  
error, know but little of the human charac-  
ter, and prove that their hearts are cold as  
their judgments are weak.

**AGRICULTURAL.**

**Butter making.**—It requires no partic-  
ular skill to skim milk at the right time,  
to churn, to work, to salt and pack it. Any  
sensible woman can do it all, and do it  
well, but still they must take pains, they  
must be careful. Careful to skim the milk  
before the cream gets bitter; in warm  
weather, to cool the milk as soon as it is  
strained, and before it is set in pans. No  
very hard task, but a very important one,  
as I have learned from my own experience.

Then they must be careful to churn before  
the cream stands too long, for if the cream  
contracts any bad taste, it will continue in  
the butter. Be careful to work out all the  
buttermilk, and work the salt well in. Use  
none but the best dairy salt, and use it freely;  
there is more danger of making the  
butter too fresh than too salt. If packed  
in the firkin at the dairy, as it always should  
be, an inch or two of clear strong brine  
should be put over each layer until it is filled.  
If intended to be kept long before  
bringing to market, the firkin should be  
put into a cool cellar, set upon end, a small  
hole bored through the head, a few hands-  
full of coarse salt, not common selina, but  
the solar evaporated, put upon the head,  
and the head filled with strong pure brine.  
When sent to market, the hole should be  
plugged up with the brine in, and the salt  
clean off clean. By following these direc-  
tions, May butter will be sweet and good  
when May comes again. But observe that  
the firkin must be thoroughly seasoned,  
and soaked in brine before the butter is put  
in, and that more butter is spoiled in the  
cream than any other way. In warm  
weather cream will become tainted before  
a person is aware. Thus much for dairy  
butter. Store butter may be very much  
improved if the merchant will take more  
care. He should have at least three tubs  
of strong pure brine, into which he should  
put his butter as he takes it in, washed  
over carefully, re-salted and packed in fir-  
kins as directed for the dairy, and managed  
in all respects in the same manner. By  
all means sort your butter, as it comes in,  
as you will then be enabled to have it of  
uniform quality in the firkin, a very desir-  
able object in market. If any one should  
send butter, I hope they will conform to  
the foregoing suggestions, and if it does  
not come into market in good condition, it  
will be the first time I have known them  
fail.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

**Lightning and Manure.**—It has been  
discovered in England that electricity, real  
lightning, conducted by wires to the earth,  
greatly promotes vegetation, and hence  
many persons are enriching their grounds  
with this new stimulant. We hope good  
will come of it. This generation is cer-  
tainly fulfilling its destiny. It is becoming  
the "utilitarian age" with a vengeance,  
which brings down from the clouds the  
lightning of heaven, (eripit fulmen) to man-  
ure the cornfield, substituting Jove's  
dreadful lightnings for the stable manure.  
The guano trade will be broken up entire-  
ly, and a tempestuous season, with vivid  
lightning, will be worth forty muck heaps  
and stable yards. And yet it is probably  
true, that lightning can be made to promote  
vegetation; that it can be conducted to the  
desired spot, and made subservient to the  
desired object—and if so, man has another  
cause of gratitude to the Giver; for he may  
now lay his hand upon the mane of the  
lightning, and render it not merely innox-  
ious, but directly and visibly useful. Let  
him, in the use of the element, not forget  
Him,

"Whose hand the lightning forms,  
Who heaves old ocean and who wings the storms."  
—*U. S. (Phil.) Gazette.*

**Thinning Plants.**—The thinning of  
seedling crops is a very necessary thing to  
be done in time, before the young plants  
have drawn one another up too much, by  
which they become weak, and out of form,  
and sometimes never do well afterward.—  
All plants grow stronger, and ripen their  
juices better, when the air circulates freely  
around them, and the sun is not prevented  
from an immediate influence; an attention  
to which should be paid from the first ap-  
pearance of plants breaking the ground. In  
thinning close crops, as onions, carrots,  
turnips, etc., be sure that they are not left  
too near, for instead of reaping a greater  
produce, they would assuredly be less.—  
When they stand too close, they will make  
tall and large tops, but be prevented swell-  
ing in their roots; better to err on the wide  
side, for though there are few plants, they  
will be much finer ones.

**Making Jelly.**—Those who would make  
fine jelly, should always avoid boiling the  
juice of the fruit, when it is desirable to  
have the article, when made, retain the fla-  
vor of the fruit from which it was prepa-  
red. After the juice is pressed from the  
fruit, and the proper quantity of sugar ad-  
ded to it, let it be heated until the sugar is  
dissolved; after this is effected, no further  
heat is required to finish them.

The rules of etiquette, if we may judge  
from the conduct of some fashionable peo-  
ple, are too often false rules, instead of  
"golden" ones.

**HARDY CARROLL.**

We learn that at the late term of Franklin  
Superior Court for Franklin county, Har-  
dy Carroll was sentenced to execution,  
under the decision of the Supreme Court;  
and that he will pay the forfeit for his  
crimes on the second day of next month.  
His appearance, when brought into the  
Court-house to receive his sentence, is said  
to have been pitiable in the extreme. Hav-  
ing escaped from Louisburg jail twice, it  
was found indispensable to chain him down  
to the floor by the legs and arms, and in  
consequence his hair and beard had grown  
to an enormous length, and he had wasted  
away almost to a skeleton. Hardy is a  
free man of color, and his life and death  
will be a warning to many of his class.  
For years he had committed crimes, and  
laughed at the law, for neither walls nor  
bolts could withstand him. But his car-  
eer is doubtless now over. Chained  
down as he now is, there is no chance for  
his escape.

At one time in Louisburg Jail, whilst  
chained by the foot, he contrived to get  
hold of a piece of plate, and with this he  
severed his manacles, by a slow and te-  
dious process of filing. He then took off  
all his clothes, and with some meat, which  
had been brought him for his dinner, greas-  
ed himself from head to foot; and when  
the Jailer came in as usual, he slipped  
through his hands like an eel, made out of  
the prison, and plunged into Tar River,  
which runs but a few rods from the spot.  
He was hunted down, however, and bro't  
back.—*Ral. Standard.*

**THE GRAVE.**

How little reflection is expended upon  
yet how much is called for by the grave—  
by the lowliest hillock that is piled over  
the icy bosom, by the grassiest hollow that  
has sunk with the mouldering bones of a  
fellow creature! And in this narrow haven  
rests the bark that has ploughed the surges  
of the great vital ocean! In this little den,  
that the thistle can overshadow in a day's  
growth, and the molewarp undermine in an  
hour's labor, is crushed the spirit that could  
enthral a world, and dare even a contest  
with destiny! How little it speaks for the  
value of the existence which man endures  
so many evils to prolong; how much it  
reduces the significance of both the pomp  
and wretchedness of being, reducing all its  
vicissitudes into the indistinguishable iden-  
tity which infinite distance gives to the  
stars—a point without a parallax, a speck,  
an atom! Such is life—the gasp of a child  
that inspires the air of existence but once  
—a single breath breathed from eternity.  
But the destiny that comes behind us—ob-  
livion? It is not enough that we moral-  
ize upon the equality of the sepulchre; that  
the rich man, whose soul is in the ostenta-  
tion of a marble palace, and his heart in  
the splendor of the feast should consider  
how small a pit must content him, or that  
the proud, who boast their "pre-eminence  
above the beasts," should know that the  
shaggy carcass and the lawn-shrouded  
corpse must fatten the earth together. We  
should teach our vanity the lesson of hu-  
miliation that is offered by the grave; neg-  
lecting the mighty mausoleums of those  
marvellous spirits which fame has render-  
ed immortal, we should turn to the name-  
less tombs of the million, and in their de-  
serted obscurity, discover the feeble hold  
which we ourselves must have upon earth  
and the memory of men. Friendship for-  
gets what the devouring earth has claimed;  
and even enmity ceases at last to remem-  
ber the resting place of a foe. Love our-  
selves as we may, devote our affections to  
others as we can, yet must our memory  
perish with us in the grave.—*Dr. Bird.*

**Tolerably Important.**—The Editor's  
Table of the Knickerbocker has the follow-  
ing morsels:

A young gentleman, a member of our  
college, was expelled for the crime of draw-  
ing young ladies up to his room at night  
letting them down in the morning, by  
means of a rope and basket arranged from  
his window. Of course a great deal of  
gossiping conversation was the conse-  
quence. The following colloquy occurred  
between two young ladies: 'Jane do you  
really believe that students draw girls up  
to their rooms?' 'Certainly, my dear;  
'more than that, I know they do.' 'How?'  
'Well, I was going by the college one morn-  
ing;



# THE JOURNAL.

Friday, April 25, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. JAS. J. M'KAY,  
OF BLADEN COUNTY.

Messrs. Mason & Tuttle, 28 William street, are authorized to act as our only agents in the city of New York, to procure advertisements for the Journal, and receipt for the same.

## Dr. Duncan's Speech.

At the suggestion of some of our friends, we have printed in pamphlet form this admirable expose of Cooney and Sponey. It is a most capital speech, and a copy of it should be in the hands of every man in the district. In order that every man may be able to obtain a copy we will sell them cheap; merely at the cost of the paper and labor of throwing it into pamphlet form from the columns of the Journal. Democrats, who want something good to read, call at the Journal office. We will sell them at \$2 00 a hundred, or five cents a single copy.

## The Theatre.

In another column of to-day's Journal our readers will find an advertisement of Mr. Forbes, the manager of the Theatrical corps now in our town. This is the kind of entertainment that we will have of the kind this season, and we hope our citizens will turn out and give Mr. Forbes a good benefit. The pieces to be acted are both of them excellent. The acting, we know, will be good. Mr. Forbes is not only a good actor, but an accomplished gentleman. Mr. Fuller is one of the best comedians we have seen in a long while. His acting would make a misanthrope crack his sides with laughing. Miss Birchard, too, sings one of her beautiful little songs. We advise our friends, who want to spend an hour or two agreeably, by all means to go. Let us give them one good house before they leave.

## Our Candidate.

Although we had placed the name of Gen. McKay before our readers as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, in the last two or three numbers of the Journal, in accordance with what we believed to be the wishes of the Democratic party throughout the district, still we had not, up to this week, been authorized to do so by Gen. McKay himself. He has now authorized us to say that he is a candidate; and we, in the name of the Democratic voters of the 6th district, tell our friends throughout the State, he is just the same thing as elected. We feel proud of the talents and the services of Gen. McKay, and we will give him the tallest kind of a vote.

## A Word in season.

Our readers will see from the above paragraph, that General McKay has consented to serve the people of the 6th Congressional District another term in the Congress of the United States. This, we know, he has done at a considerable personal sacrifice, and at the solicitation of his friends. Of his election, of course there is not a man in the District, Whig or Democrat, who entertains a doubt. Indeed, it is this fact which induces us to write the present article. The friends of Gen. McKay, knowing as they do, that there is no possible chance for the election of T. D. Meares, may, on this occasion, be less or more apathetic. If our friends had only the slightest doubts about the reelection of our late distinguished Representative, it would be better for us; for then they would stir themselves and go to the polls. But we fear they will take it as a matter of course, that Gen. McKay will be elected at any rate, and that there is no use or necessity for any exertion on their part. Well, this is a fact, as far as his election is concerned. But then it is not only desirable that we should elect Gen. McKay: it is equally so, that we should give him the whole strength of our party at the polls. And this for two reasons:—We all admire and respect his talents. We feel that he has served us faithfully and ably during the whole term of his past service; and as an evidence that this is our feeling, and that this is our belief, we should not only re-elect him, but we should make it a point to exhibit to the world, and to Gen. McKay himself, that we are sincere in what we say. Again; should the majority which Gen. McKay will receive in Aug. next be less than that which we gave Mr. Hoke, or Mr. Polk, although the cause might be owing to our apathy, our Federal opponents would make a tremendous fuss over it, and would, we have no doubt, take occasion to crow over the fact as a "whig gain." Now, for these reasons, we would urge it upon every democrat in the District to be up and doing.—To be as vigilant and energetic as though the contest was doubtful. We would urge our friends who have time and opportunity, to use it well in arousing the proper spirit in the democratic ranks. We have in Federalism a never tiring, a sleepless foe—a foe who is ever on the alert, looking out for an opportunity to make inroads upon us—a foe that requires the most constant and vigilant watching. We appeal, then, to our friends, and ask them if they will not see that every democrat in the district is made fully sensible of the importance of using every exertion to secure a full and spirited "turn out" at the polls in August next. Between how and the day of election, we shall take occasion to refer to this matter again. For the present, we think we have said enough.

## Congressional.

A Convention of Delegates met at Mrs. Barclay's, in Cumberland county, on the 18th inst., for the purpose of selecting a Democratic candidate to represent the Wake district, in the next Congress. We have seen no official account of its proceedings, but learn from a friend, that there was a very large attendance. From the same source, we learn that after several trials of strength, between the respective friends of Cameron, Busbee, Shepard and Reid, the Convention dropped all of them, and nominated, unanimously, James C. Dobbin, Esq., of Cumberland. We have not yet learned whether Mr. Dobbin has accepted the nomination. One thing, we do know; a better choice could not have been made. Mr. Dobbin stands as high in the estimation of those who know him, for talents, acquirements, and a high and honorable bearing, as any man in the district. We understand that when his name was proposed, it was carried through the Convention by acclamation. The Chronicle thinks that the whigs can carry the district, if they only bring out the right kind of a man. In reply to this, "inclined to think," of the Chronicle, we would merely remark, that any kind of a man the whigs may choose to bring out in opposition to Mr. Dobbin, will stand about as much chance of being elected as our friend Meares will, in our own district. What say you, brother Bayne?

## "More Trouble Brewing."

The Raleigh Register of Tuesday last has a paragraph with this heading to it, in relation to the nomination of Mr. Dobbin at Mrs. Barclay's, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in that (the Wake) district. We may be somewhat obtuse in our vision, but really we can't see any clouds of trouble in the horizon. Mr. Dobbin has been unanimously nominated by the Convention. He is a gentleman whose talents and political principles cannot fail to secure for him the cordial, nay, the enthusiastic support of the Democratic party in the Metropolitan district. We apprehend no difficulty from any ill feeling on the part of Mr. Shepard, or any other of the gentlemen whose names were before the Convention. We predict that the triumph of Democracy in that district, in August next, will be more complete than it has been for many years past.

## The Third District.

The Hon. D. S. Reid has been nominated for re-election in this district. The Whigs have not yet selected an opponent to Mr. Reid. Kerr and Poindexter are both spoken of. Reid can beat either of them.

## Hon. J. R. J. Daniel.

From the Raleigh Register of Tuesday last we learn that this gentleman, who has represented the Halifax district in the 28th Congress, has been again nominated as the Democratic candidate in that district. We are glad of this. Mr. Daniel has made a good and a trust worthy Representative. He will be again re-elected, and no mistake.

## Annexation in England.

In another portion of this week's Journal our readers will find several extracts from the London papers. We think these quotations from the English Press will be interesting to our readers. England knows and feels that her descendants in this country now are, and are destined in the future to become her great rivals in the contest for the palm of commercial wealth and power. We say she knows this and she feels it. Consequently every move which we make is watched with the utmost vigilance. Our readers will perceive that the extracts which we make, so far as they touch the Texas question, are very similar in their tone to the effusions of the federal presses in this country on the same subject. President Polk comes in for a considerable share of abuse and vituperation. The English press is by no means pleased with his inaugural. We must confess we are glad of this rather than otherwise. For the more truly American any of our statesmen are, the more deadly antipathy do the English conceive for them. It is really funny to hear the English papers talking about the grasping, encroaching spirit evinced by this country. To hear them talk about the acquisition of Texas as a foul stain upon our national morality—to hear a country like England, which, for the last three centuries, has sought and seized every opportunity to aggrandize its own power by the acquisition of Territory in every portion of the globe, and that, too, often by force and fraud than otherwise,—we say to hear England prating about our aggrandizing spirit is really too ridiculous. We should think that the recollection of her own foul and infamous conduct towards the weak but innocent empire of China would cause a blush to mantle on the cheeks of every Englishman who talks about the aggressions of other nations, even should he speak of facts. The colonial possessions of England, on this continent alone, cover a greater extent of territory than that of the American Union; and still she grumbles because we are about to acquire Texas. Let her grumble. We shall and must have that beautiful country, despite the threats of the federalists here and their allies in England.

## Curiosity.

A new paper has been started in the State of New York, one side of which is Whig, and the other Democratic. It has got two editors, as a matter of course. We wonder if they write their editorials in the same office.

## Mexico and the United States—Wars and Rumors of Wars.

Considerable sensation has been created throughout the country, owing to the rumor that Mexico had declared war against the United States, the cause of which declaration, was stated to be the passage of the resolutions for the annexation of Texas to this country, by the Congress of the United States. So far as we can ascertain, there is no truth in this story. It is true, that the Mexican Minister, Gen. Almonte, has protested against the measure, and has also taken his departure from Washington. But we don't think that Almonte, who was the intimate friend of Santa Anna, will have much influence with the present Government of Mexico. The New Orleans papers, now before us, contain the latest intelligence from Mexico; at least the latest that we have seen. In them, we find it stated that the Mexican Government had been informed of the action of the United States in the matter, and that the former had kicked up considerable fuss on the occasion. Resolutions had been introduced in the Mexican Congress, for the purpose of suspending all treaties with the United States. They have not yet been acted upon, so far as we have heard. It is also said that the Mexican Government has laid violent hands upon the property of citizens of the United States, residing in that country—that it has seized our merchantmen lying in her ports; and all this on account of annexation. Of the correctness of this either, we know nothing more than what we gather from newspaper correspondents. We do not think, however, that Mexico will be so very quick to commit depredations on the property of our citizens, seeing that she has had to pay so dearly on the same score already; and that she owes this country a considerable sum on that account, up to the present moment. But time will shew. Should Mexico, however, be foolish enough to declare war against this country, because Texas may think proper to enter into co-partnership with the States of this Union, let us for a moment, examine what would be the justice of that war on the part of our Southern neighbors.—And here let us observe, that the Federal presses throughout our own country, are as strenuous in their advocacy of the justice of the claims of Mexico, as the presses of that country itself, can possibly be. But let us see. Mexico says, and Jonny Bull backs her in the say so, that our annexing Texas, would be a most flagrant breach of treaty stipulations, that it would be in fact, seizing upon one of her provinces, and appropriating it to our own use. Now, were there any shadow of truth in this, we would, if we know ourselves, be one of the first to condemn the measure, in the strongest terms. Such is not the case. However, without going into the details of the question, let us present a few facts which we think are conclusive as to the right which Texas and this country possess to form any compact which they may think proper.

Texas has achieved her independence of Mexico—she has maintained that independence during the last nine years. We, the United States, have acknowledged her independence long since, we have recognized her as a sovereign State, capable of making such treaties as her interest or pleasure might dictate. We have not only done this, but we have actually formed a commercial treaty with her. Well now, if she be not independent—if she is still an integral part of Mexico—were we not wrong in acknowledging her independence? But still worse; were we not outrageously wrong in forming a treaty of commerce with this province of Mexico, if province she was? Still we did all this, and these very federalists, who inveigh with so much eloquence against the measure of annexation now, thought that our course was all right then. But more than this; every nation in Europe, whose recognition is worth a cent, has recognized her as a sovereign State. This being the case, we say that Texas has a right to dispose of her future destinies, as unto her may seem good. In our estimation, she has just the same right to incorporate herself with the American Union, that the owner of a tract of land, in fee simple, a citizen of New Hanover county, would have to make a conveyance of it, to any individual he chose to select. This being the case, should Mexico be so foolish as to declare war against us, we say that we are ready to meet her. And in such an event, we make this prophecy, that the people of this country will rally as one man, to resist to the very death, any attempt on the part of Mexico, or any other nation on the face of the globe, to interfere with, or control our acts. Mexico may declare war, but if she does, much as she has been derided and scorned at by the world, during the last ten or twelve years for her folly, she will then have arrived at a stage of madness, which will make her a fit subject for a house of correction for nations, if such an institution could exist. Her national Congress is now in session, and we shall soon ascertain her course.—Thank providence, we have an executive who will act with vigor and spirit, should an emergency arise.

## The New York Express.

We see an article in the last Chronicle, taken from the New York Express in relation to a conversation which took place in Washington City between Gen. McKay and Mr. Brooks, one of the Editors of that paper, touching certain expressions which the Federal presses alleged the former gentleman had made use of, condemnatory of the Democratic officeholders. When the paragraph first made its appearance in the North Carolina papers, we were from

home, and it was not noticed in this paper at all. Our recollection of the paragraph is, that it was based upon the assertion of a correspondent of the New York Express. The Editors of that paper say not; that they copied the statement from another paper. The Express quotes a paragraph from the Journal, and gives us credit for it, which, if the Editors of that paper had looked a little more closely, they would have found we ourselves had quoted from the Fayetteville North Carolinian. Not more than half an hour ago, we saw Gen. McKay, and he told us that the Editor of the Carolinian, as well as ourselves, had misapprehended him; that he (Gen. McKay) did not say that Mr. Brooks was the author of that paragraph. At any rate, Gen. McKay never made use of any such expressions as attributed to him. We presume that the whole matter had its origin in the fertile imagination of some Washington letter writer, who was earning his five dollars, and who was desirous of giving a *quid pro quo*. The Express styles the Journal Gen. McKay's paper, and ourself Gen. McKay's Editor. The Express is mistaken. The Journal is no more Gen. McKay's paper than it is that of any other Democrat in the Union. It is our own paper, and simply and solely under our own control.

When we penned the article which appeared in the "Journal" of last week, we were under the impression that the Commissioners of Navigation who elected Mr. Dickson to the office of Harbor Master, were those who went out of office at the last term of the county Court. We had been informed by a gentleman who we supposed was acquainted with the facts, that such was the case. We find, however, upon inquiry, that we were mistaken. Dr. Dickson was not a member of the Board at the time alluded to. Gen. McKee was the member whose vote elected Mr. Dickson.

The "Chronicle" seems to think that we were captious in our "fault-finding," in speaking of the manner in which Dr. DeRosset discharged the duties of Health Officer. It was not our intention to have spoken of the matter at all; but surely when the "Chronicle" holds up a member of this party as being a paragon of perfection, in order to cast odium on the Democratic Board of Commissioners for removing him from office, he could but expect that we would strip him of some of his immaculateness.

## A New Name.

The Historical Society of New York, some time since, suggested that the United States of America ought henceforth to be called "*Alleghania*," and our citizens should be styled "*Alleghanians*." We object to any change in our name. Under the name of America, we achieved our independence—under the name of Americans we have, in a period less than a century, emerged from a state of dependence as Colonies of Great Britain, to a position which commands the respect of the whole civilized world. We notice that Benet of the New York Herald has adopted the name, and in every article in his last paper, where he has occasion to mention America or Americans, he substitutes the new name. It won't do, Americans we are, and Americans we will remain.

## New mode of Catching Runaways.

Some what of a novel mode of catching runaway negroes, has been put in operation, by the fire which is now raging in the Dismal Swamp, in this State. That Swamp, for a great many years past, has been the hiding place for a number of slaves, in some instances for years. One old black woman, finding her retreat in the Swamp somewhat too warm, has "quit the premises," and sought out her master.—She brings home with her, eleven children, which she has raised in her recent roomy apartments in the Swamp.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, March 10, 1845. The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has received the note of General Almonte, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic, of the 6th inst., addressed to his predecessor, the Hon. John C. Calhoun, protesting in the name of his Government against the resolution of the late Congress for annexing Texas to the United States; and he has submitted the same to the President.

In answer, the undersigned is instructed to say, that the admission of Texas as one of the States of this Union, having received the sanction both of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government, is now irrevocably decided, so far as the United States are concerned. Nothing but the refusal of Texas to ratify the terms and conditions on which her admission depends, can defeat this object. It is, therefore, too late at present to re-open a discussion which has already been exhausted, and again to prove that Texas has long since achieved her independence of Mexico, and now stands before the world, both *de jure* and *de facto*, as a sovereign and independent State and the family of nations. Sustaining this character, and having manifested a strong desire to become one of the members of our Confederacy, neither Mexico nor any other nation will have just cause of complaint against the United States for admitting her into the Union.

The President nevertheless regrets that the government of Mexico should have taken the fence at these proceedings, and he earnestly trusts that it may hereafter be disposed to view them in a more favorable and friendly light. Whilst entering upon the duties of the Presidential office, he cheerfully declares in advance, that his most strenuous efforts shall be devoted to the amicable adjustment of every cause of complaint between the two governments, and to the cultivation of the kindest and most friendly relations between the sister Republics. The undersigned has the honor to transmit to General Almonte his passport according to his request, and to assure him of his distinguished consideration and regard.

(Signed) JAMES BUCHANAN,  
The Brigadier General,  
Don T. N. ALMONTE, &c. &c. &c.

## FOREIGN.

The steamship Great Western, which arrived at New York on the 16th inst., after a passage of 17 days, brings dates from Liverpool to the 20th of March, consequently we have intelligence 21 days later than by the last arrival.

The news brought out by the Great Western is not of so great importance as that by the last steamer, still it possesses considerable interest.

Cotton was duller than at last accounts, and the price of the article had declined a shade.

The new Tariff. (Peel's Tariff, as it is called,) was about to go into operation.

Jonny Bull seems to be quite in a rage at the passage of the Texas Resolutions. We prognosticate, however, that it will all end in blustering.

France and England were still negotiating about the "right of search" question. It is understood to be given up by England.

Opinions of the English Press of President Polk's Inaugural Address.

From the London Times, March 27 and 28. The consent of Congress to the annexation of Texas is an event so long expected, that the question of its justice has gradually merged in the vision of its certainty. There was a time when the most enlightened and thoughtful men of the Union could venture to entertain a strong moral objection against it; and their arguments are on record. It was clear, however, that the mass of the Union, its newest and most active elements, were in favor of the measure. Their eyes were always reverting to Texas. Texas unappropriated, like independent Megara within sight of Athens, was the eyesore of the Union; not but there are other eyesores to the ambitious gaze of that people.—Whatever they see they love, whatever they love they covet, whatever they covet they expect, and endeavor to obtain. But Texas was the first thing in their way, and formed the bold foreground of their hopes. Texas adjacent, revolted, independent, still menaced and molested by the weak and impotent rulers whose yoke it had broken, already peopled and governed by the citizens of the Union, or adventurers of the same language and principles, was an acquisition absolutely necessary, not so much to the happiness, as to the comfort, the ease, the sleep, the digestion, of certainly more than half the republic.

The only part of the business, therefore, on which there could be any surprise, would be the particular time and manner in which republican wisdom and taste would select for the acquisition.

The act seems to have seized the whole expiring body. First the President, as soon as he finds he must needs quit the scene, urges the deed. Then the House of Representatives, about to dissolve, eagerly embraces its last opportunity, and like the silk-worm, having laid its eggs, immediately dies. The Senate has just time to pronounce. This it does on the 27th of February, and on the 4th of March a new President addresses the whole population on the proceedings of the late Congress. The interval could be but a few hours, but there was time enough, it seems, for the late President to use the powers given to him by the amended resolution of the Congress, for the liberty of negotiation. Already had he sent out envoys and instructions to Texas. Such is the avidity for grasping a personal share in public actions, which a democracy has always been found to generate.

The new President, however, is far from quarrelling with his hereditary task. His only complaint probably is, that he was not allowed to initiate as well as to carry on. One could almost fear from the tone of his address that he minded to make up for his wrong by starting a project or two of his own. The tone of a President must needs be lofty. He must assume the dignity which is not conceded, and he would only be understood and despised by his fellow-citizens, if he adopted the conventional courtesies and humiliations of European Potentates. His office is the most honorable in the earth; his responsibility is the greatest.

To disturb the unanimity of the Federal Union, even for an imagined object of morality, is the most stupendous crime of which a man can be guilty. To extend that Union, indefinitely, in all directions, is the citizen's first and noblest instinct; to be comprehended in it, the greatest felicity that can happen to any race of men. It is the only security for peace. All this may mean much or little, but in the old world it is the language of men who are not conducting, but founding an empire.

We in the old world have long since clasped one another's desires to at least the language of modesty and mutual deference. The President is not overawed by the presence of one sovereign power in the length and breadth of his continent. Hence he feels no indecent hurry in expressing, in glorifying, every aggressive impulse of the heart. The citizen, he says, must rejoice when a frontier line is removed, when he can communicate freely, commercially and politically, with his neighbors, without the restriction of trade, or the interference of foreign claims, and foreign politics and morals.—When such rejoicings are arguments, then we may reasonably fear for the invidious frontier lines of the St. Lawrence, not to speak of that other on the westward of the Rocky Mountains. But other difficulties will arise before that day. Neither democracy nor federation can solve the great problem of society. Government is not so easy a task.—The creature of a mob election, addressing his creators, may talk in the same breath of clustering all nations in a constitutional unity, and interdicting moral and religious interference between the inhabitants of adjacent valleys; but human nature has assigned less to system, and more to spiritual influences. She will soon detect the hollowness of union without unity, and of a political combination that aims to embrace the world, while it is afraid to interfere with the grossest social corruptions in its own bosom.

In the inaugural address delivered by the new President on the 4th of March, we find faithfully re-produced all the worst characteristics of the Alleghanian statesmen who have been in power since the withdrawal of Mr. Webster from the Cabinet of Washington. If Mr. Polk was chosen as the thorough representative of the party which makes slavery, repudiation, and foreign aggression its claims to distinction, we are bound to acknowledge that he has not swerved from the intentions of his constituents. His language on all these subjects has the same unblushing impudence which belonged to his predecessors, and which we had fondly imagined that no one else could rival; but in his mouth it has this very serious aggravation, that it convinces us he is prepared to begin where the others leave off. We had carefully guarded ourselves against any preconceptions hostile to Mr. Polk; and we had endeavored to persuade ourselves that we should find more moderation in his own conduct than in that of his adherents; but the indulgent illusion is completely dispelled by the first words he utters.

and the anxiety which was incessantly increased by Mr. Tyler's strange and incongruous efforts, is rendered infinitely greater by the declarations from the new President of at least equal violence, and, we fear, much more significance.

From the London Post, March 27. Whatever may be thought of the message opening address to the audacious views of ultra-democratic party, it is in other respects but a poor performance. It is very boastful, and yet so unskillfully constructed, that the reader is allowed to espy the nakedness of the land through the chinks of the triumphant verbiage of words which the President would cast upon it. He begins by describing his new office as "the most honorable and responsible station that he is a young man. He need boast sufficiently indicates that he is young of a high position.

In the next paragraph he admits the political perplexities and difficulties which beset America. He avows that, at the present time, "great diversity of opinion prevails in regard to the principles and policy which should characterize the administration of the government." This looks like an honest confession; but in a few paragraphs more the message writer jumps off into a very different view of the matter. He boasts of the plain written constitution of America, "which binds together, in the bond of peace and union, the great and increasing family of free and independent States." The man who writes in this way must either be dishonest, or be the victim of confusion of mind. And, to make the matter still more palpable, he returns, in the very next paragraph, to his first pretension of the constitution, as "the only guarantee against the recurrence of those unfortunate collisions between the Federal and State authorities.

There is a distinction between the beauty of political theory, and the possibility of political practice, which Mr. Polk will perhaps discover hereafter. His present excuse is that he is the youngest man that ever filled the President's chair.

The government of America—that is, the supreme government—has been intrusted, as he says, with the exclusive management of foreign affairs. Yes; to each State is conceded the exclusive care of its own interests, and these may, in a very particular and almost exclusive manner, be affected by the management of foreign affairs. The northern States may see advantage in a war with Great Britain, and the southern see little else than ruin. The exclusive management of foreign affairs by the supreme government becomes in such a case rather a ticklish matter. The southern States may find their duty to themselves, the first thing to be attended to. Mr. Polk's task is easy enough while he has only to gratify the ascendant party which brought him to power. The government of America, however, requires something more than this, as he will find. His troubles are but beginning.

Slave Trade.—Annexation of Texas.—Polk's Inaugural.—The conduct of the American Legislative bodies is a marvel and a mystery to the politicians of Europe. It passes comprehension, defies calculation, upsets all preconceived notions of organization. Every one saw, in the result of the last contest for the presidency, that Texas would be annexed; but that the Whig Senate should be a constant party to a produced astonishment, and rendered the news which came to hand this week from the western world, not only novel, but startling. The Senate is regarded, on this side the water, as a very conservative body; a drag upon the more headstrong resolve of the other House; and the dignity of its bearing, commands, with the general wisdom of its decisions, the respect even of those who are not prone to endorse republican institutions. Hence the surprise which has been created. But the game of politics is evidently the same all the world over—a series of skillful moves and counter-moves, and the most skillful player is he who puzzles, checksmates and triumphs over his fellows.

With the intelligence of the Annexation Bill having passed Congress, has come to hand the inaugural address of President Polk, a document upon which much criticism, and, especially, has been spent. The various state documents of America are little noticed in England; and a momentary consideration will show the reason. The British Premier's place is Parliament, where he personally answers questions, defends his conduct, or assails his antagonist. The President of America, on the contrary, is shut out of Congress. Instead of addressing that assembly, and through it the nation, *ad hoc*, on the various occasions of the day, when interest is high, and the subject exciting, he waits until anxiety pools or has entirely evaporated, and then, in a formal manner, transmits a message with tedious prolixity, what everybody knows.

The portion of the message which has given most offence, inasmuch as it denotes a "foreign conclusion" is his allusion to the Oregon territory. The right of America to that territory is assumed by the new President as a matter beyond dispute, at the very moment that the subject forms an anxious and protracted controversy between the two governments. People naturally say, "Can the new official have a proper sense of the deep responsibility of his office, when he thus commits himself at the very threshold?"

That Mr. Polk is correct in his assumption may be established hereafter, or it may not. But there is a palpable violation of good usage in so formal a commitment on the question. Mr. Polk's predecessor was not happy in imparting dignity to the office. It is to be hoped that the mantle of Washington will sit more gracefully on the shoulders on which it has now descended—but the commencement is perilous. Connected with this topic may be mentioned the notice which Mr. Tyler's message on the slave trade has commanded in the House of Commons. Sir Robert Peel, it will be seen, pointedly referred to it, some one having conveniently put a question to him on the subject, the better to enable him to correct the ex-President's errors in that document. Mr. Tyler blundered sadly in the matter of the blacks taken to the West Indies; but there is too much reason to apprehend that his statements are correct respecting British complicity in carrying out slavery through the medium of the Brazils. The Duke de Broglie has arrived in London, and the conference is now being held, which is to decide the future policy of England and France. It is understood, on all hands, that the substitute for the right of search which he proposes, is a blockade of commerce of Africa by the two powers, joined, of course, to the squadron of America already there for that purpose. The right of search, by the most obvious form is thus given up; but the substitute, inadequate as the former system was, promises to be still more inefficient. The saints stir not while the right of search is







**CARRIAGES.**  
MARKET STREET, ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE  
EPISCOPAL CHURCH.  
THE SUBSCRIBER  
has on hand a large  
and general assortment  
of CARRIAGES,  
of his own manufacture,  
which he offers for sale  
on the most reasonable  
terms. Among which may be found,  
Coaches, Barouches, Chariots, Buggies,  
Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.  
All orders in the above line thankfully received  
and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short  
notice and in the neatest manner.  
He has also on hand and continues to manu-  
facture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES,  
BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS,  
Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

**V. R. PEIRSON,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
IS now receiving and opening his **Spring**  
and **Summer Goods**, comprising a  
very large and extensive assortment, selected by  
himself in New York, with great care, as to style  
and quality, embracing all the latest styles and  
patterns suitable for  
**SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.**  
The same will be made up to order, agreeable to  
the latest fashions, and in the best and most work-  
man-like manner, such as cannot fail to suit the  
taste and fashion of the day, at prices for Cash, to  
suit the times, or on a credit to such of his regular  
customers, who have been in the habit of paying  
promptly, on favorable terms.  
**MRS. H. S. KELLY,**  
most generally and favorably known as a CUT-  
TER possessing great TASTE in his line, will  
continue to have charge of the TAILORING  
DEPARTMENT as usual. It may be as well to  
observe, that any garment made up in my estab-  
lishment when finished, should such garment not  
suit, the party is at liberty to return the same on  
my hands. My stock of  
**Spring and Summer Goods**,  
now receiving and opening, consists in part as  
follows, viz:  
Thibet Cloths; Drab de'Etes French Bombazines,  
AND  
GAMBROONS,  
Also, Linen Drillings in various styles; French  
and English single milled and Doe Skin  
CASSIMERES,  
with a large assortment  
of **VESTINGS**,  
of rarest and richest styles and patterns;  
in fact, he solicits a call from his old friends  
and customers generally, to insure them of the cor-  
rectness of the above statement. In connection  
with the above, I have selected a general and ex-  
tensive assortment of  
**FANCY GOODS**,  
of styles and qualities superior to any received in  
the town of Wilmington, consisting in part of  
**Super Silk Under Shirts and Drawers;**  
**superior article of entire Linen Shirts;**  
**also, best quality Cotton Shirts, Lin-**  
**en Bosoms; Drawers of various**  
**kind; Fancy Cravats; Stocks;**  
**Scarfs;**  
**SUSPENDERS;**  
**Linen Bosoms and Collars, &c.**  
of great variety. Also, a large assortment of  
**Silk, Gingham & Cotton Umbrellas.**  
Indeed every article a gentleman may call for, for  
his comfort and use. I have also laid in a large  
and extensive stock of  
**Ready-Made Clothing**,  
to which I invite the attention of the public, as I  
am determined to dispose of the same for certain  
reasons, at New York prices, only adding on the  
expense of getting the same out. Coats may be  
purchased at from \$1.25 to \$16.00. Pants from  
75 cents to \$7. Vests from 75 cents to \$7.00.  
Shirts from 50 cents to \$1.00. Indeed a very de-  
cent suit can be bought for \$5.00. And though  
last not least, a well selected stock of  
**HATS:**  
Viz: Silk, Beaver, Panama, Leghorn and Palm  
Leaf.  
Indeed his entire stock comprises a general and as  
well as selected an assortment of goods in his line as  
**MERCHANT TAILOR**,  
as can be found in the town of Wilmington.  
In conclusion, I beg leave respectfully to return my  
sincere thanks to the public generally for past fa-  
vours and hope by strict attention to business in  
future, to merit a continued share of the public pa-  
tronage.  
V. R. PEIRSON.  
April 2d, 1845.

**100,000 Acres Valuable**  
**TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.**  
THE subscriber has purchased all the Land be-  
longing to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd,  
lying principally in Robeson County, and on both  
sides of Lumber River, the different surveys con-  
taining over **one Hundred Thousand**  
Acres; a large part finely timbered, and con-  
venient to Lumber River, where a large quantity  
of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market.  
These Lands are very valuable, and will be sold at  
a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.  
Information respecting the title can be obtained  
by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C.  
Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys  
at Law).  
I understand there are many trespassers on  
these lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given,  
that the law will be enforced against all such offend-  
ers.  
Application for any part of the Lands can be  
made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who  
will be duly authorized to make sale of the same.  
THOS. J. CURTIS.  
Fayetteville, N. C. Feb. 28, 1845.—[24-2m]

**FOR RENT.**  
OWING to the continued indisposi-  
tion of my family, I will rent the house  
where I now reside, known as the  
**Franklin Hotel.**  
To a person who would like to engage in keeping  
a Public House, here is an opportunity to secure a  
favorable location to secure the patronage of pas-  
sengers on the Rail Road. The house can be se-  
cured by lease for a term of years, and is so sit-  
uated that the proprietor could, with proper in-  
crements would, add to it so as to make it a valu-  
able location. It will also sell to any person re-  
nting the house, all the furniture of the house, which  
is new and in good order.  
Possession will be given immediately.  
Apply to  
A. J. BATTLE, Agent.  
April 4th, 1845.

**Planter's House.**  
**GEORGE J. BORNEGAY**  
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens  
of Newbern and the surrounding country,  
that he has opened a  
**Public House of Entertainment**,  
in the commodious Brick Building lately occupied  
by Mrs. Green, on the corner of Middle and Front  
streets. It is his purpose to make it a desirable  
house for regular as well as a transient boarders.  
If cleanliness, good servants, stable always pro-  
vided with the best market will afford, and the  
most assiduous attention will entitle him to a share  
of the public patronage, it is his determination to  
merit it. His stables will be found in excellent  
condition, and horses shall be well attended to.  
Newbern, March 18, 1845.—[28-6m]

**SADDLERS.**  
**HARNESSES, TRUNKS, &c.**  
  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,  
in the above line, of my own manufacture,  
constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit  
the times. Saddles and Harness made to order,  
and Carriages returned at short notice. Also,  
Charottes, Buggies, and Trotting Wagons,  
together with a general assortment of Northern  
Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings.  
Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at  
the old stand, Market street, one door east of T.  
W. Brown's jewelry store.  
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.  
Wilmington, N. C.,  
Sept. 27, 1844. 1-ly

**WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS AND DOORS.**  
THE subscriber is agent for one of the best  
manufacturers at the North, and will receive  
orders for the above named articles, which will  
be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New  
York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short  
notice. Persons about to contract for buildings,  
will find it to their interest to call and examine  
prices before sending their orders abroad.  
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.  
Sept. 27, 1844. 1-ly

**Removal.**  
THE undersigned has removed to the  
store lately occupied by Wm. Cook, one  
door north of the Custom House, where he will  
endeavor to keep a Feed store, to supply man and  
beast.  
**NOW ON HAND,**  
Hay, Corn, Meal, Flour, Cow Peas, Black Eye  
Peas, White Peas, Buckwheat, Bacon, Lard,  
Mackerel, Shad, smoked Beef, Brown Sugar, Tea,  
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Black Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon,  
Molasses, and sundry other articles in the  
**GROCERY LINE.**  
and his stock will be enlarged and kept up by ar-  
rivals from New York. Having removed from his old  
stand, he hopes to see some of his old friends and  
customers, as well as those from the country, where  
he will endeavor, by personal attention, to accom-  
modate all parties. His friends in the country  
may rely on his prompt attention to their com-  
mands, when the means are furnished to do them  
with.  
A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.  
Jan'y 31, 1845.

**Real Estate for Sale.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale  
on accommodating terms, the following  
parcels of Real Estate, viz: Six or seven  
acres of Land, situated on the East side of the  
River, and adjoining the property of Robert H.  
Cowan and P. K. Dickinson. These Lots are  
well adapted for the purpose of erecting a Saw  
Mill, Distilleries, Cotton Factories, &c. Also,  
fifteen or twenty Lots, situated just outside the  
limits of the corporation, and on the East side  
of the Newbern Road. Also, three thousand acres  
of Land, upon which there are now two Grist  
Mills, and upon this property, there is also a Saw  
Mill. The balance is well timbered with Oak,  
Cypress and Pine. There are also nine tasks of  
Turpentine Bogs already cut upon it; besides a  
great many more as yet untapped. Also, a good  
Brick-Yard. Also a tract of land on the Sound,  
adjoining the lands of Dr. Jno. Hill, containing ap-  
proximately 225 acres. Upon this property, there is  
a considerable amount of stock, consisting of Hogs,  
Cattle, &c., which will be disposed of with the  
property. Also, two Houses and Lots, where the  
subscriber now lives. Also, a family of first rate  
Negroes.  
For further particulars, those desirous of purchas-  
ing, can apply to the subscriber.  
MILES COSTIN.  
Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 14th, 1845.—[22-4]

**Just to Hand,**  
**6000** Bacon Hams, Shoulders & Sides,  
25 Bbls Flour, super-fine,  
10 bbls Potatoes,  
for table or planting.  
Sweet Potatoes, Pickles, table Salt, Onions, Meal,  
Rice, Lamp Oil, Candles, Soap, and a small sup-  
ply of valuable Religious Books, with a few Bibles  
and Testaments.  
A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.  
Feb'y 14th 1845.—22

**Outcatts' Souff.**  
**1** HALF bbls. Scotch Snuff in Blanders,  
1 lb. and 2 lbs. in bulk. For sale by  
BARRY & BRYANT.  
Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-4f

**OLD NASH BRANDY.**  
**60** bbls. warranted, 10 years old, for sale by  
G. W. DAVIS.  
Feb'y 21.—[23]

**Just Arrived.**  
**CANAL Flour**—Buckwheat—Meal, and old  
Bacon Hams.  
A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.  
December 27, 1844.

**Liquors.**  
**50** BBLs. N. E. Rum,  
10 do. New Orleans do.  
5 do. American Brandy,  
5 do. do. Gin,  
10 do. Baltimore Whiskey,  
8 do. N. Orleans do.,  
3 do. very old Rye do.,  
1 pipe and 3 eighths casks Holland Gin,  
3 eighths casks French Brandy. For sale  
by BARRY & BRYANT.  
Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-4f

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-  
partnership under the name of  
**Charles D. Ellis, & Co.,**  
for the transaction of the Commission and For-  
warding business. Particular attention will be  
given to the purchase and sale of produce of all  
kinds, and to forwarding goods to and from the in-  
terior.  
**CHARLES D. ELLIS.**  
**EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH.**  
March 17, (31) 1845. 27-4f  
The Fayetteville Observer and Salisbury Watch-  
man, will copy three weeks, and forward accounts  
to this office.

**CHAMPAGNE CIDER.**  
**20** BBLs. CHAMPAGNE CIDER, a fresh  
article, just received and for sale by  
April 2d, 1845. GEO. W. DAVIS.  
**13 COPIES TO CLUBS FOR \$20.**  
**THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE FOR 1845.**

EDITED BY JOHN INMAN & ROBERT A. WEAVER.  
Prospectus for the Second Year.  
AT the close of this old volume, the Magazine  
having been commenced on the first of Janu-  
ary, 1844, the publisher finds himself irresistibly  
called on to express the satisfaction and grati-  
tude with which he has been filled by the brilliant and  
unexampled success that has attended his endeav-  
ors to win the public favor. Notwithstanding the  
difficulties, disappointments and vexations that al-  
most invariably follow the establishment of a new  
periodical, in the production of which there must  
be the harmonious co-operation of many heads and  
many hands—notwithstanding occasionally short-  
comings, especially in the pictorial department,  
which no care or diligence could avert and no ex-  
penditure prevent, the **COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE** has  
gone on steadily increasing in support and popu-  
larity from the opening number, and if the unbiassed  
and unsolicited testimony of the press may be received  
as unswayed by partiality and unbiassed by friend-  
ship, the efforts of contributors and editor have  
been satisfactory to the public and accepted as ful-  
filling the promises made for them at the com-  
mencement of the enterprise.  
The publisher undertook the work with a firm  
conviction that the great city of New York was  
the best and the true home for a magazine of gen-  
eral literature; that notwithstanding the failure of  
many previous attempts to establish such a work,  
there could be no impossibility of success with suf-  
ficient capital, perseverance and the right system  
of management both by publisher and editor; stimu-  
lated by this conviction he embarked in the enter-  
prise and the result of the first year has proved that  
his judgment was correct.  
It has long ceased to be necessary, or reasonable,  
that we should speak of the **Columbian** as an ex-  
periment. At all events, it is now an experiment  
substantially tried. We feel ourselves upon as  
firm a basis as any similar journal in the world.—  
Our principal care now regard not so much the  
securing this sufficiently secured, as the extension  
of our sphere of circulation and utility—not so much, ex-  
tending the number of our subscribers, as the ex-  
tension of the most suitable modes of catering for the  
amusement (and shall we say occasionally for the  
profit) of our subscribers in the present and in the  
future—the many whom we have, and the many  
more we shall undoubtedly have as time rolls  
on.  
We have made arrangements which will enable us  
to present our friends with embellishments of  
very superior taste, style and finish. In this re-  
spect it is our firm purpose, if possible, to outvie  
all competition. Our music and engravings, we con-  
fidently believe, will not be equalled—very cer-  
tainly they shall not be surpassed in real merit  
by those of any other magazine. We propose to give  
each two or three more super engravings, inde-  
pendently of two pages of music, by the most emi-  
nent composers, and a plate of authentic fashions.  
Regarding the literary and editorial conduct  
of the **Columbian**, the publisher does not feel called  
upon to say more than a very few words. The  
general management of this department is, as  
heretofore, entrusted to a gentleman possessing  
every qualification for the task, and who has given  
an abundant evidence, not only of the highest abili-  
ty to put forth a meritorious magazine, but of  
the ability to put forth a magazine exactly adapted  
to the tastes of our readers. The publisher,  
therefore, has every confidence that what has al-  
ready been done for the literary value of the jour-  
nal will be done again. He is perfectly willing that  
our **future** in this respect shall be estimated  
by our **past**. The subscriber list of those who have  
furnished articles for the **Columbian** during the  
year will satisfy us, we feel assured, the most  
fastidious that we are resolute to spare in no par-  
ticular neither exertion or expense.  
Mrs L. H. Sigourney H. P. Grattan  
Mrs Kirkland 'The author of the "Wild  
Mrs A. S. Stephens 'ow of Bragg's"  
Mrs F. O. Seward H. T. Tuckerman  
Mrs E. O. Smith James F. Otis  
Mrs A. C. Mowatt Robert L. Wade  
Mrs E. F. Ellet S. D. Patterson  
Mrs M. S. Stearns E. S. Gould  
Mrs J. G. Brooks S. B. Fay  
Mrs J. H. Hall C. F. Hoffman  
Mrs H. L. Hunt C. D. McLeod  
Mrs C. H. Butler Wm H. Willis  
Mrs E. C. Embury Walter Whitman  
Mrs Cary Rev F. C. Woodworth  
Mrs E. R. Steele Isaac F. Shephard  
Mrs M. A. Erving T. B. Read  
Miss M. L. Lawson Wm O. Bourne  
Miss Colman R. G. White  
Miss Isabel Jocelyn H. A. Clark  
Miss M. Russell C. Wilkins Eimi  
Miss Emily E. Chubbuck J. P. Porter  
Miss L. M. B. auner E. Parly  
Miss F. Forester H. Myers  
Miss M. G. Quincy M. C. Hill  
Author of "Summer Frolic" M. C. Wilson  
J. K. Paulding J. B.roughton  
Wm C. Bryant Wm Russell Jr  
Fitz G. Halleck The Author of "Time's  
E. A. Poe 'Loings'  
John Neal A. M. Ide Jr  
Henry W. Herbert O. G. Warren  
H. H. Weld Augustus Snodgrass  
Park Benjamin J. T. Headley  
Geo W. Kendall F. L. Hagadorn  
J. S. Schoolcraft H. B. Hirst  
T. S. Arthur

**Removal.**  
THE undersigned has removed to the  
store lately occupied by Wm. Cook, one  
door north of the Custom House, where he will  
endeavor to keep a Feed store, to supply man and  
beast.  
**NOW ON HAND,**  
Hay, Corn, Meal, Flour, Cow Peas, Black Eye  
Peas, White Peas, Buckwheat, Bacon, Lard,  
Mackerel, Shad, smoked Beef, Brown Sugar, Tea,  
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Black Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon,  
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mands, when the means are furnished to do them  
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A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.  
Jan'y 31, 1845.

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Mills, and upon this property, there is also a Saw  
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Cypress and Pine. There are also nine tasks of  
Turpentine Bogs already cut upon it; besides a  
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proximately 225 acres. Upon this property, there is  
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For further particulars, those desirous of purchas-  
ing, can apply to the subscriber.  
MILES COSTIN.  
Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 14th, 1845.—[22-4]

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25 Bbls Flour, super-fine,  
10 bbls Potatoes,  
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Sweet Potatoes, Pickles, table Salt, Onions, Meal,  
Rice, Lamp Oil, Candles, Soap, and a small sup-  
ply of valuable Religious Books, with a few Bibles  
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1 pipe and 3 eighths casks Holland Gin,  
3 eighths casks French Brandy. For sale  
by BARRY & BRYANT.  
Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-4f

**Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.**  
TO THE PLANTERS AND MILLERS OF NORTH  
CAROLINA.  
THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent,  
to enable common Mill stones (or rollers) to  
be used, to grind CORN, COB and SHUCKS, into  
meal, for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c., there-  
by saving more than one third of a crop, which is  
an important item with planters. The machinery  
used for the above purpose is simple and durable,  
and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It  
will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense  
of 50 cents every five years. To enable the com-  
mon Mill Stones to grind corn into meal, re-  
quires no new buildings or extra power. It can  
also be applied to Horse Mills, Threshing Ma-  
chines, Gins, or any given power known. The  
same Mill will grind one-third more of Corn Meal  
by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be  
changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding  
Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn  
alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most  
practical and scientific Planters, constituting a  
valuable, producing fatter, choicer and various  
other maladies which are incident to stock. Grinding  
cobs with the Corn, makes a food congenial  
with their nature, and cannot produce any of the  
serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed  
on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of  
minerals by their being unable to eat a sufficient  
bulk to produce distention before the animal be-  
comes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn, pro-  
duce the necessary distention, without any danger  
of diseases arising from overeating. Corn and cob  
meal is improved by scalding, and still more by  
boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation.—  
All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs  
but Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food,  
consequently they will require it dry or partially  
wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen,  
when fed with unground food, void much in an  
undigested state, which is of course lost for all ben-  
eficial purposes. Read the subjoined certificate.  
The undersigned can be addressed at Rut-  
land, and all calls will be attended to punctually  
and with despatch by himself or Agent.  
W. F. COLLINS.  
March 14, 1845. 2-1y

**CERTIFICATE.**  
Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have  
my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and  
Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an ex-  
periment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn  
in the shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour;  
and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that  
it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as  
before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels  
per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem  
it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the  
right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way of  
feeding my horses and cattle, and save much  
thereby.  
WM. BOYLAN.  
March 14, 1845.—[26-1y]

**To the Public.**  
AND to my friends and patrons in Wilmington,  
and its vicinity, I return my most sincere  
thanks for the patronage so liberally bestowed on  
me since my residence amongst them, and hope  
by strict attention to business and every effort  
to accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same.  
I have just returned from the Northern Markets  
where I have been for some time selecting my  
**SPRING STOCK,**  
and have no hesitation in saying that I have suc-  
ceeded in selecting a STOCK OF GOODS not  
to be surpassed, and rarely equalled in this mar-  
ket, comprising every article usually kept in a  
**MERCHANT TAILOR'S ESTABLISHMENT,**  
or  
**Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.**  
I have also on hand a large stock of  
**Ready-Made Clothing,**  
got up especially for my own convenience, and  
while in Philadelphia, and disposed to sell  
them as cheap as they can be purchased here,  
or anywhere else.  
Country merchants may do well to call and  
examine my stock, as I think I can make it an ob-  
ject worth their attention, to purchase Clothing by  
the wholesale.  
CHAS. BARR.  
Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1845. y

**Valuable Real Estate For Sale.**  
WHAT well known property at the corner of  
Castle and Water streets, formerly the  
property of the Utriquet family. The property shall  
be made so easy that the property can be bought  
with great convenience, by taking up my notes at  
either bank in this place.  
This property has never paid less than \$300 a  
year, and is now doing it. Application to be made  
to P. K. Dickinson, or to  
DOYLE O'HANLON.  
March 21, 1845. 27-4f

**COAL.**  
**50** hbls., and 20 Tons loose, for sale by  
Feb'y 21.—[23] GEO. W. DAVIS.

**Molasses.**  
**82** HHDS. Martinique, new crop,  
120 Hbls. Cuba,  
60 Bbls. New Orleans.  
For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.  
Nov. 15, 1844. 9-4f

**Fire**  
**INSURANCE.**  
THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been appoin-  
ted Agents for the Wilmington New York  
Insurance Company, are prepared to take Risks on  
buildings and merchandise in town; and, also, on  
buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of pre-  
mium.  
KELLY & McCALEB.  
Nov. 22, 1844. 10-6m

**In Store.**  
**25** HHDS. prime Leaf Tobacco,  
**25** Bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,  
**10** Bbls. prime Porto Rico Molasses,  
**10** Tierces Salmon,  
**20** Hbls. Grate Coal.  
For sale low by  
Oct. 10, 1844. GEO. W. DAVIS.

**Leaf Tobacco.**  
**25** hbls., a prime article, for sale by  
Feb'y 21.—[23] G. W. DAVIS.

**MUSIC.**  
MRS. COOKE adopts this method of  
informing her former Pupils and the public  
generally that she is now ready to give instruc-  
tions in Music; as heretofore, at her residence near  
the corner of Nun and Fourth streets; and in cases  
where the distance is an objection, she will wait  
on her Pupils at their own dwellings.  
Wilmington, Oct. 11, 1844. 4-4f

**COFFEE.**  
**91** BAGS Rio Coffee,  
10 do. Cuba.  
Just received and for sale by  
BARRY & BRYANT.  
Nov. 15, 1844. 9-4f

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Nov. 15, 1844. 9-4f

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10 do. Cuba.  
Just received and for sale by  
BARRY & BRYANT.  
Nov. 15, 1844. 9-4f

**CATTLE FOR SALE.**  
BEING desirous of moving to the West, I of-  
fer for sale my plantation on Top of Sound,  
(called Oakley), 12 miles and a half from Wil-  
mington; containing four hundred acres, of which,  
about three hundred and twenty is cleared; the  
balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility,  
are equal, if not superior to any lands on the  
Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and  
Ground Peas. The improvements on this place,  
are nearly all new, the dwelling House having re-  
cently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn,  
Stables, Waggon House, and all necessary out-  
buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a  
high bluff overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet  
in front, and as regards beauty, health, and con-  
venience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not sur-  
passed by any other residence on the coast. Fur-  
ther description would be unnecessary as it is pre-  
sumed that those wishing to purchase would first  
view the premises. I am determined on selling,  
and a bargain may be had. M. C. NIXON.  
Nov. 1, 1844. 7-4f

**SALT.**  
**4,000** BUSHELS Turkeys' Island Salt  
afloat, just arrived. For sale by  
BARRY & BRYANT.  
Jan. 10.—[17-31s]

**CIGARS.**  
**24** THOUSAND Cuba Cigars, just received  
and for sale by  
BARRY & BRYANT.  
March 14, 1845.

**Molasses.**  
**200** HHDS. new crop, just received and  
for sale by  
BARRY & BRYANT.  
Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-4f

**In Store.**  
**GOOD BACON** HAMS, best Goshen But-  
ter, sweet Crackers, Soda Biscuit,  
Dried canvassed Beef, Corn and Meal,  
Canal and Fayetteville Flour,  
Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee,  
Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar,  
Cotton Yarn and Seine Twine,  
Crockery Ware, Coffee Mills,  
Spades and Shovels, and sundry articles, at  
lowest prices, by A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.  
Nov. 22, 1844.

**OLD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.**  
THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th  
of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert  
McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teach-  
ers in the Young Ladies Department. The scho-  
lastic year will be divided into two sessions of 22  
weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six  
dollars (\$6) per session, for the following branch-  
es, viz:  
Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Pen-  
manship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography,  
Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry,  
Vocal Music, French and German languages.  
An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be  
made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for  
French and German.  
Books and Stationery will be furnished by the  
Trustees without charge. The system will be  
the same as heretofore taught in the school.  
Tickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hos-  
kins.

**DENTISTRY.**  
**W. WARE,**  
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,  
and Member of the American Society of Dental  
Surgeons,  
PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth,  
Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and  
upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in  
all cases where it is applicable.  
Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of  
Front and Market streets, upstairs.  
P. R. FENNER, the Citizens generally.  
March 1, 1844. 8-4f

**Liquors and Porter.**  
**10** BBLs. N. E. RUM,  
5 do. N. O. do.,  
5 do. Ann. Brandy,  
2 Pipes Holland Gin,  
5 eighths Casks do.,  
5 eighths Cask Cogn. Brandy,  
6 Casks Porter in qts. and pints.  
Just received and for sale by  
Nov. 15, 1844. BARRY & BRYANT. 9-4f

**BOOTS & SHOES.**  
**CHEAP, AT THE SIGN OF THE**  
**MAMMOTH BOOT.**  
I AM now opening a large as-  
sortment of Boots & Shoes  
of my own manufacture, made  
of the best stock, and in the most fas-  
hionable manner, which for durability cannot be  
passed.  
As heretofore, I sell for CASH, and offer my  
goods at very reduced prices, cheaper than  
they have ever before been offered in this market  
at **WACCALE AND RETAIL.**  
Having employed the most superior workmen,  
**BOOTS** will be made to order, in the most ap-  
proved Philadelphia style. The patronage  
of the public is respectfully solicited.  
Nov. 23, 1844. [11-6m] J. PUNDEFORD.

**TEMPERANCE.**  
THE WASHINGTON TEM-  
PERANCE SOCIETY of Wil-  
mington, will hold its regular  
meetings every FRIDAY  
O'clock, Ladies and gentlemen, citizens and stran-  
gers, are invited.  
December 27, 1844.

**Notice.**  
**CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY**  
**MANUFACTORY.**  
THE subscriber takes this method of inform-  
ing the citizens of Wilmington and the  
State of North Carolina, that it is four months  
since he has established himself in Wilmington  
in the above line of business—of which, I offer  
to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at  
ten per cent. lower than the New York market,  
and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as  
can be manufactured in any part of the United States.  
ALSO  
**Pastries, Cakes and Pyramids**  
For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest  
notice.

**LEMON SYRUP** by the single bottle or dozen,  
made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever  
offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all  
kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand.  
Wholesale and Retail. All orders promptly at-  
tended to and carefully packed.  
M. LUCIANI.  
Nov. 15, 1844. 9-4f

**BLANK CHECKS.** A neat article, for  
sale at the  
JOURNAL OFFICE.

**BLANK WARRANTS.** for sale at the  
JOURNAL OFFICE.

**BLANK WARRANTS.** for sale at the  
JOURNAL OFFICE.

**BLANK WARRANTS.** for sale at the  
JOURNAL OFFICE.

**LIVERY STABLES.**  
SINCE my LIVERY STABLES  
were destroyed by fire in Au-  
gust last, I have erected on  
the same lot on Second st.,  
and have now in use, another large, comfortable,  
and convenient set of Stables, fully equal, if not  
superior to any in this State.  
For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed  
upon me by my friends and the public, I return  
most grateful